### CONGRESS

### Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

TUESDAY, JAN. S.

Both Houses of Congress reassembled at noon, after the two weeks' holiday recess. The meeting of the Senate was without unusual incident, the attendance on the floor and in the galleries being somewhat meager.

Mr. Hoar (Mass., R.) called attention to petition from Charles Francis Adams, President, and others, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, urging that the old ship Constitution be permanently preserved and placed at the Washington Navy-yard, where, like Nelson's famous frigate, Victory, at Portsmouth, England, the ship be used as a naval museum.

The first reference to Cuba was in two reso-Intions offered by Mr. Call (Fig., D.) The first requests the President to send to the Senate, in secret or open session, as he may deem best, all reports relating to the condemnation to life at Mr. Hill protested against calling the Senate imprisonment, in chains, by the Spanish au-thorities at Havana, of Julio Sanguilly, an When Ser American citizen. The second resolution recites the circumstances of Sanguilly's trial and condemnation, and directs the Secretary of State to "demand his immediate release." The resolutions went over, Mr. Call stating that he | might be before the Senate at that time. would make some remarks on them.

Senator Hale presented a memorandum on the method of recognition of foreign Governments and foreign States by the Government of the United States from 1789 to 1897, which, notwithstanding the document makes no such claim, unquestionably is intended to bear upon the question of the recognition of Cuba. Assuming that the recognition of the Spanish-American Republics by the United States and England may be taken as typical, the conclu-

sions reached are: 1. Definite independence cannot be held to be established and recognition is consequently not legitimate so long as a substantial struggle is being maintained by the formerly sovereign State for the recovery of its authority; and that

2. A mere pretention on the part of the formerly sovereign State, or a struggle so inadequate as to offer no reasonable ground for supposing that success may ultimately be obtained, is not enough to keep alive the rights of the State, and to prevent foreign countries from falling under an obligation to recognize as a State the community claiming to have be-

The memorandum takes up seriatim the various acts of recognition by this Government, beginning with the recognition of the independence of the French Republic in 1793, when President Washington received M. Genet, who had been duly accredited as Minister after the proclamation of the Republic by the Convention of 1792. He calls attention to the fact that in order that this Government might be prompt in recognition of the various changes in the French form of Government at this critical period, the President supplied the American Minister to Paris with a blank form se. Coming down to the close of the Franco-German war in 1870, when the new Republic was proclaimed by Gambetta, it is represented that Mr. Washburne, our Minister to Paris, was authorized by telegraph from the Secretary of State to give recognition, the President tendering his congratula-

The document concludes with a note from Mr. Andrew H. Allen, Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the State Department, by whom the memorandum was compiled, who says the facts parrated have been gathered in an examination of the records of the Department to follow along the lines indicated by Hon. J. Q. Adams and W. E. Hall. Referring to Secretary Frelinghuysen's recognition of the flag of the Congo State, Mr. Allen says:

"It does not appear to have been addressed to the State, but is in the nature of a proclamation. No rule has been found requiring that the diplomatic agent of the recognizing power should, to complete recognition, be re-

"No law of Congress exercising a power of recognition by Congress has been found among the rolls deposited in this Department, not-withstanding the statement of Wharton (Digest International Law), and repeated by historians and others that 'President Jackson, on March 3, 1837, signed a resolution of Congress for the recognition of the independence of Texas.' The set providing for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government approved on that day centained an item 'for the outfit and salary of a diplomatic agent to be cent to the Republic of Texas whenever the President of the United States may receive satisfactory evidence that Texas is an independent power and shall deem it expedient to ap-

point such Minister.'
"It may have been an act of recognition when this Government, on Oct. 19, 1870, directed Mr. Armstrong, our Consul at Rome, who had received an exequateur from the Papal States, to apply for a new one from the King. upon the decree of the same date uniting the Roman Provinces, but it hardly appears so. No deviation of method from the rules indicated has been found. The republican Government of spain, for instance, in 1873, was recognized by new credentials to Gen. Sickles at Madrid, which he presented only to the President of the Republic. The latest recognition by this Government was that of the newly-established Government of the Greater Republic of Central america, the President having received Mr. Rodriguez, its representative, on Dec. 24, 1896."

In the House there was taken up the Loud Bill to amend the laws relating to second-class mail matter. The bill, which amends the present law in several particulars, the principal ones of which deny to newspapers the "sample copy privilege" and deny to books sent through the mails as serials the newspaper pound rates, was debated before the recess for one day. close to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6.

Mr. Hale (Me., R.) secured the adoption of a resolution directing the Secretary of State to send to the Senate a statement as to the action of the President or Secretary of State touching the recognition of any foreign people or power as an independent Government and the corresponding action of other branches of the United States Government.

Mr. Call (Fla., D.) was then recognized for a speech on his Cuban resolution, introduced yesterday, concerning the condemnation of Julio Sanguilly at Havana, Mr. Call referred to the report from the State Department yesterday as to the killing of Charles Govin, and said the report omitted many important featneral Lee believed Govin had been tied to a tree and chopped to pieces. As showing the facts in the case, Mr. Call read a letter giving a graphic description of the Cabanas fortress at Havana, and the surroundings of the American citizens imprisoned there. The circumstances surrounding the letter attracted marked interest to it, as Mr. Call said it came from a public man of high standing.

The letter described a visit made by the writer and Gen. Lee to Cabanas fortress only seven days ago; viz, on the morning of Dec. 30. It told of the pitiful condition of the prisoners, some of them Americans, including Julio Sanguilly and a young man who was the companion of Charles Govin, the American newspaper correspondent killed in Cuba. The recital of these prisoners was given in full.

Mr. Call declared that the Spanish prisons were stained with the blood of American citizens. It needed but an investigation to unmask the extent of the butchery, he said. The Senator asserted that a Nation which failed to protect its citizens justly deserved the execration of the civilized world. Mr. Call spoke of the reports that the Powers of Europe would coerce the United States. What effect, he asked, would such a concert of European Nations have, when the sympathy of mankind and the sentiment of the Christian world was with the struggling patriots of Cuba?

The Senate agreed to Mr. Call's resolution requesting the Secretary of State for all correspondence relating to the case of Julio Sanguiliy. The other resolution, demanding Sanguilly's immediate release, was referred to the a National Commission to effect a settlement, Committee on Foreign Relations.

In the House, the general debate on the Loud bill to amend the law relating to second-class mail matter was then resumed. Mr. Loud closed the general debate in advocacy of his measure, and replied to many of the arguments understanding of the status. There was, be

earnest appeal for its passage.

in the Senate, there was discussed without action the bill relating to free homesteads on public lands acquired from the Indians. Mr. Platt (Conn.) led the opposition to the bill, pointing out that it would result in a loss to the Government of many millions dollars. The settlers on these lands had agreed to pay for them, and thus reimburse the Government for the millions paid for extinguishing the Indian titles. Mr. Platt denied that the opposition came from "the East," and declared

enermous less. On motion of Mr. Frye the Senate took up s number of bills relating to commerce and navigation. The House bill to amend the navigation laws was passed with Senate amendments. It deals with the rules which govern vessels at

that as an Eastern Senator he merely desired

to have the Government protected against an

sea and on the lakes and rivers. The bill amending the laws relating to American seamen occasioned a long and fruitless debate, which led Mr. Perkins to characterize the talk as a "tempest in a teapot," where-

When Senator Perkins (Cal.) moved to make the bill for the appointment of a commission to consider the problems presented by labor, agriculture and capital a special order for 2 p. m. next Wednesday, Mr. Call suggested that Cuba "It is about time," answered Mr. Perkins, "that we give some consideration to our own citizens, as well as to those of Cuba and Ar-

A lively parliamentary contest ensued, Mr. Aldrich continuing it until Mr. Perkins's effort for a special order was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour.

In the House, the Pacific Railroads funding bill was discussed. Mr. Powers declared that the bill was a plain business proposition. He gave a history of the building of the Pacific roads and explained the necessity for Government aid that then existed. Large grants of lands were given, and the bonds of the road were guaranteed up to \$16,000 per mile, as far as the Sierras, and \$32,000 for the distance across the mountains, taking a first mortgage

Even with this aid, he said, the projectors were unable to go ahead with the construction, and Congress, at their solicitation, in 1864, sllowed them to place a first mortgage under the Government's lien of an equal amount. Many branch lines have since been built, but the Supreme Court has decided that the Government's second mortgage now rests only upon that portion of the roads actually aided. Great benefits, Mr. Powers declared, had come to the American people from the completion of this work, cities and even States having been

The present indebtedness Mr. Powers showed to be \$53,715,408 on the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific, and \$57,681,514 on the Central Pacific and Western Pacific. The roads were unable to pay this, and the Government must act. Should the Government foreclose on its mortgages, or seize the roads, it would be oblige at once to pay the outstanding first mortgage bonds, amounting in the aggregate to \$61,385,-000. Was this advisable with the present condition of the Treasury? he asked.

The plan which the Pacific Railroad Committee proposed, Mr. Powers said, was to extinguish the remaining debts of these companies by periodical payments, with interest upon the deferred payments at 2 per cent. These debts the bill provided should be secured by second mortgages made by the companies which shall embrace not only subsidized parts of the roads on which the Government now has a second lien, but also all their branches, terminals, lands, and equipments to which the lien of the Government does not now extend. It also provides for the issue of the company's bonds for the Government's balance of \$112,000,000 at 2 per cent., and for annual payments by each company on account of principal, \$365,000 annually for 10 years, \$550,000 for 10 years, and the balance at the rate of \$750,000 annually.

If this bill were passed and the Government should eventually be obliged to take the roads, Mr. Powers said, it would then have a railroad

to operate, not a portion of a road. Mr. Hubbard (Mo., R.) who had charge of the opposition to the measure, followed Mr. Powers with an extended argument. He plunged at once into the subject. He agreed with Mr. Powers that the question was purely one of business. The constructors of the Pacific roads. he said, had earned profits of \$62,000,000, and the roads had paid \$43,000,000 in dividends. His purpose in citing these facts was to show that those in control of the companies were strong, while the corporations pleaded bank-

ruptcy and inability to pay. He based his argument against the bill on three points: That the Pacific Railroad Committee had not learned enough of the condition of the companies to be able to tell the House what is best to do; that the companies made offers before the committee and are ready to concede terms very much better for the Government than those embodied in the bill, and that the propositions in the bill are neither a good nor safe settlement for the Government. Mr. Bell talked against the measure and Mr. Grow in its favor.

Senator Morgan has offered a substitute for the Pacific Railroad bill, which provides for a Board of Trustees, consisting of nine members, four to be appointed from west of the Mississippi River and four east, and one who shall be President of the Board, whose locality is not specified. These members shall not be stockholders in the roads, and shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. They shall take control of the rostis and manage them as a corporation with a view of settling the debt. Provision is made for a 4 per cent. sinking fund. The whole debt is to be refunded in bonds bearing 3 per cent, interest, and running 30 years. Senator Morgan says that under his Under the order the debate on the bill will bill the roads can be made to pay all liabilities within 25 years.

> FRIDAY, JAN. 8. In the House, the second day's debate on the Pacific Railroad funding bill developed by far the most sensational incident of this session of Congress. Mr. Johnson (Cal., R.), the only member of the California delegation who favors the funding bill, in the course of his remarks took occasion to make a remarkable personal

attack on Mr. W. R. Hearst, of the San Francisco Examiner. He described Mr. Hearst and Mayor Sutro as men who were terrorizing the Pacific Coast Members, and made statements concerning the former, which led Mr. Cooper (Wis., R.) to characterize it later as the "most disgraceful attack in the Legislative annals of the United States." and organize the Legislature. This is believed pres, which would have disclosed that Consul- Once at the last session Mr. Johnson denounced Mr. Hearst, but on that occasion he was called to order by Mr. Magnire (Cal.). To-day he com-

pleted his philippic without interruption. The speech created a profound sensation, which was increased by Mr. Cooper's denunciation of it as a cowardly attempt to blacken the reputation of a man of "positive genius," Mr. looper also took occasion to score the gentleman from California roundly for his attitude toward the bill. Mr. Johnson made no attempt to reply to Mr. Cooper. This incident completely overshadowed the interest in the debate on the funding bill, and thereafter it proceeded quietly to the hour when the recess was taken.

SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

In the House, the debate on the Pacific Railroad funding bill came to a close. The final vote on the bill and all amendments and substitutes will be taken Monday on the assembling of the House. The debate was of that fragmentary character incident to a five-minute debate, and was not productive of any features new or strong. But one vote was taken, and that on an amendment of comparatively minor importance by Mr. Parker (N. J.) enlarging the description of the assets covered by the Government lien, and requiring the assent of the Secretary of the Treasury to any sales made by the roads under the terms of the bill. Mr. Powers resisted the amendment, but it passed by a decisive majority. During the day Mr. Northway (Ohio) offered an amendment to the Harrison substitute, providing for which, on being approved by the President, shall become operative.

MONDAY, JAN. 11. In the House, the Pacific Bailroad funding bill was taken up. Speaker Reed stated his advanced against the bill, and closed with an | said, no pending amendments to the bill. There

the bill. This was a test vote on the bill. The motion was carried—ayes, 144; nays, 105. The bill was passed without division.

THURSDAY, JAN. 7.

In the Senate, there was discussed without

lebt at 3 per cent, interest. To the former substitute there was pending an amendment proposed by Mr. Northway, of Ohio, providing that the commission created should be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, and Attorney-General, instead of consisting of those three

The Northway amendment to the Harrison substitute was defeated on a viva voce vote. The Bell substitute was then submitted, and was defeated by 156 to 110. The Harrison substitute was submitted, and on a roll-call was defeated by the following vote: nays, 214;

The opposition then decided to test their strength by securing another roll-call on the usually formal motion to engress and read the bill a third time. Mr. Maguire (Cal., D.) demanded the ayes and nays, and half the House seemed to rise in response to his demand. At the end of the first roll-call on the motion to engross the vote was 87 to 147, and the adversaries of the measures were overjoyed. The completeness of the defeat of the bill's dvocates became more and more apparent as

the second roll-call proceeded. When the clerks had figured up the totals of the second roll-call the Speaker submitted the result—yeas 102, nays 168—and there was a great outburst of applause when the defeat of the measure was officially announced.

In the Senate, the message from President Cleveland transmitting the general arbitration reaty was read. Afterward, in Executive session, the treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and, without being read, was ordered to be printed.

Senator Morgan suggested that the treaty hould be made public, but Senator Sherman, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, replied that it should be examined by the committee to which it had been referred before being published. This suggestion was accepted, with the understanding that the committee should have the privilege of making the treaty

Mrs. Hudnut's free offer to Invalid Ladies on page 6 will interest all women.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is regarded as certain that Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, has been offered the portfolio of the Secretary of the Navy, and has accepted. This clears up the Cabinet situation a great deal, as it shows that the Treasury will go elsewhere than to New York, and the Navy is not to go, as THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE hoped to Capt. Boutelle.

It is also asserted with confidence that the Secretaryship of the Treasury has been offered to Senator Allison, and has been declined, much to the regret of Maj. McKinley. This is the third time that Senator Allison has been offered this place-once by Garfield and once by Harrison.

It is believed that the Secretaryship of the Treasury has been offered to ex-Gov. Dingley, of Maine, and has been declined, one of Mr. Dingley's reasons being his state of health. He was afraid that it would kill him, as it did Secretaries Manning and Windom.

It is strongly asserted that Senator Sherman has been offered the Secretaryship of State, and has accepted. If this is true it will open the way for Mark Hanna coming to the Senate by appointment. It is believed that Senator Sherman despairs of being elected to the Senate, against the opposition of the Foraker faction. and that he is thus willing to round out his career by four years in the State Department, where he will have highly important matters to deal with, and make an enduring record.

The visit of Senator Proctor to Maj. McKinley has caused much speculation, but the Senator refuses to talk for publication, except to say that he has no desire to re-enter the Cabinet.

Senator Peffer is in the lead for the Kansas Senatorship, but his opponents say that his strength will go to pieces. There are now 35 votes claimed for him, with 18 for ex-Congressman Harris, 12 for Briedenthal, and from five to eight each for the other caudidates, who are numerous. The only straight Democratic candidate is ex-Senator John Martin, who can poll only part of the 12 straight Democratic votes. It is expected that if Peffer goes to pieces Harris will be the next strongest man. It will be a sorry thing if the great soldier State of Kansas should return an ex-rebel to the Sen-

The opinion is quite strong that Judge Joseph McKenns, of California, can have the Secretaryship of the Interior if he desires it. He is a warm personal friend of Maj. McKinley, and served with him on the Committee of Ways and Means. The question is whether he would want to give up his present life-position on the Circuit Bench for a place in the Cabinet.

Mark Hanna does not want to take the Secretaryship of the Treasury, but if he went into the Cabinet would prefer the Postmaster-General's place, as one which would give greater scope to his business and executive ability.

Gen. Felix Agnus is not and will not be an aspirant for a place in the Cabinet, but wants the South represented by a good man, and wants the Administration's assistance to keep Maryland in the Republican column.

Senator Marion Butler is making a strong fight to prevent the re-election of his colleague. Senator Pritchard, but in spite of the ascendancy of the Populists in the State, Pritchard is making astonishing headway, and his success

It is believed now that the election of Fairbanks to succeed Voorhees as Senator from Indiana is assured.

The struggle over the Pennsylvania Senatorship came to a conclusion Jan, 5 in the Republican caucus. Of the 211 present, State Senator Boies Penrose, of Philadelphia, received 133, ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker, 75, and the rest were scattering. Mr. Wanamaker and his friends propose to continue the fight, and defeat Quay in 1899. Penrose was born in 1860, and is regarded as one of the foremost of the young men of Pennsylvania.

The chances favor Vest's re-election as Senstor from Missouri. Gov. Stone, who has been regarded as a strong opponent, is believed to be pledged to Vest. The Populists will be brought to his support by a share of the State

The Democrats and Silver Republicans of Idaho managed to outmanuver the Populists to favor Senator Dubois's re-election, though it | Maj, William McKinley is Formally Chosen will be after a hard fight.

In the present House of Representatives, according to the classification of the Clerk, there are 12 Populists, 15 Fusionists, and three Silverites, a total of 30 Representatives of organizations supporting Bryan at the recent election, against 124 straight Democrats, as they are called. The straight Democratic vote, so called, at the recent election was about 6,000 .-000, and the outside organizations polled collectively about one-twelfth as many, though they have one-fifth of the representation in Con-

The Republican Central Committee of Michigan has adopted a resolution warmly indorsing

Gen. Alger for a place in the Cabinet. Senator J. P. Jones, of Nevada, has a vigorous contest on his hands. Geo. Nixon, of Winnemucca, announces himself as in the field, and denounces Jones as a non-resident of the State. who lives in California when he is not in Washington, and does not represent the State in any way. Jones relies upon a declaration in his favor by the Fusion Convention.

Judge Goff, of West Virginia, is known to be in high favor with Maj. McKinley, the friendship beginning in their long service together in the Army of West Virginia. Everyone believes the Judge can enter the Cabinet if he

An Ohio Congressman says that President McKinley's Private Secretary will be none of the men hitherto named for the place, but Maj. Charles William Fred Dick, of Akron, O., who has managed two of Maj. McKinley's Gubernatorial campaigns, making a brilliant record, and who stands nearer the President-elect than any other man, except Mark Hanna

Lincoln Command. Abraham Lincoln Command, 19, U. V. U., of The committee at length rose, and a vote was rison (Ala.) to provide for a commission of Col., F. Wing; Lieut.-Col., H. H. Cross; Maj., aken on the engrossment and third reading of the tabinet officers to negotiate a settlement | B. B. Wells; Q. M., J. Savage; Adj't, J. Fraine.

## BRIEF NEWS.

Christ Schaur, jr., Treasurer of the Nation's Bank of Savings, Pittaburg, Pa., committed suicide by hanging last week. The President of the bank states that the accounts are all straight, and assigns the reason for suicide as continued ill health.

It is stated that Senor F. G. Pierra, of the Cuban Junta, visited Maj. McKinley at his home in Canton last week for the purpose of laying before the President-elect the entire Cuban situation. What use will be made of the information is not known, but it is thought Maj. McKinley will discuss the Cuban diffi-culties at length in his message to the extra Baggage Check No. 17201 and the session of Congress.

Gen. Weyler in an interview with the Havana correspondent of the Madrid Imparcial expressed the greatest satisfaction with the campaign in Pinardel Rio province, and stated that he expected to finish the insurrection in the province of Havana within a few weeks, and achieve the total pacification of the island as far as Jucaro, the southern extremity of the military line in the province of Puetro Principe before the rainy season.

It is reported that the filibuster Dauntless succeeded in landing its expedition in Cuba. The expedition, it is said, is the one that the Three Friends attempted to land when pursued by a explained as the invisible force which is con-Spanish gunboat, and left at No Name Key, stantly pushing man from behind, impelling from which place it was taken last Friday by the Dauntless. The cargo, it is said, consisted | be no progress. Possessing that common trait of 400,000 cartridges and 1,040 rifles, some dyna- of the Teutonic race, the desire to better his mite, one 12-pound rapid-firing Hotchkiss gun, medicine, etc. Fifty men also were carried to Cuba by the vessel.

The Westminster Gazette publishes the report that Queen Victoria may abdicate in favor of the Prince of Wales.

The Three Friends has returned to Jacksonville after a fruitless search for the survivors of the wrecked Commedore expedition.

Sir Charles Tupper, agent in London for the Colony of Victoria, at a banquet at the St. George's Club, London, said : "I feel a great admiration for the United States, but I do not desire to possess their institutions. I feel that there is greater security under British institutions for life, property, and liberty. Canadians are greatly flattered at the desire of the United States to possess Canada, but so deep is their loyalty and so united are the Canadians that the acquisition is impossible." He also said that they knew Canada would be the battle-ground of any struggle between the United States and Great Britain, but there was not a public man or any other in Canada who would not do or die to maintain British unity. On this question all parties were united as one

Stephen Crane, the novelist, who was on the Commodore when that vessel sunk, has telegraphed the Atlanta Journal that he will stay in Jacksonville until another expedition starts for Cuba, when he will join it.

It is reported that the Cubans attacked the southern end of the trocha early last week. Four forts were destroyed, the Spanish fleeing upon the appearance of the insurgent force. At one attack a large dynamite gun was used

Emperor William has issued an order regardng duels between officers in the German army. The decree provides for the settlement of all affairs of honor by councils, and paves the way to the abolition of dueling. A powerful X-ray machine has been con-

structed by Prof. R. A. Fessenden, of the West-

ern University of Pennsylvania. The machine will throw a ray of light through four inches of solid steel, and may be used in testing armor A body of rich gold ore has been found at a perpendicular depth of 2,100 feet in the Kennedy Mine in Grass Valley, Cal. In magnitude

the ore body will compare favorably with any yet found, and the great depth at which it lies explodes a long cherished and heretofore believed infallible tradition of the search for gold on the Pacrific coast, that gold disappears after a certain depth has been attained. Seven Ursuline sisters perished in the fire

which destroyed the convent of Our Lady of Lake St. John, at Roberval, Quebec, Canada, Wednesday morning of last week. Lady Selina Scott, whose sensational trial in London has been going on for several months, admitted her guilt of the charge of libel brought

by her son-in-law, Earl Russell, and has been sentenced to eight months imprisonment. John Cockerton and William Aylott, co-defendents, were given similar sentences. Rav. Frederick Temple was formally installed

as Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, last Friday.

Simon Cooper, a negro, murdered Benjamin Wilson, his son Wesley Wilson and a colored servant, near Sumter, S. C., Friday. Cooper was captured by the Sheriff's posse Saturday and was being taken to Sumter, when the mob decided to hang him. The Deputy Sheriff, aided by two men, resisted the lynchers, but were overpowered. A rope was thrown over the limb of a tree, and as the man swung upward the body was pierced by more than 150

Gov. Turney, of Tennessee, in his message to the Legislature, advises the Legislature to enact a law that no obligation hereafter executed payable in gold alone or gold contract be enforcable in Tennessee in the courts, and that judgments on such contracts shall be discharged in any legal tender currency, and that gold mortgages and deeds of trust executed in Tennessee, including railroads and street railroads, be non-enforcable as to the gold clauses.

Some Facts About An Incubator.

The Improved Monitor Incubatorthe best poultrymen in the States—is a thoroughly and honestly States—is a thoroughly and honestly known, used and recommended by ters into its construction is of the highest quality and every detail is given the closest scrutiny. None but first-rate mechanics are employed, and every machine is subjected to the severest test before it is sent out. The heat regulator is accurate and perfect, obviating all necessity of watching the incubator. The Improved Monitor has been awarded the first premium for incubators at most of the great fairs and expositions held in this country. A. F. Williams, of Bristol, Conn., the manufacturer, will mail a large book of valuable information for poultry raisers, to any one who win cut out and send him the advertisement of the Monitor Incubator that appears in this

ELECTORS VOTE.

President. The electors for President and Vice-President, who were chosen by popular vote Nov. 3. met at the respective State Capitals Monday according to the Federal law and cast their

William McKinley, of Ohio, for President and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice-President, received 271 votes. William J. Bryan, of Nebrasks, for President, received 176 votes, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for Vice-President, received 171 votes. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, Populist candidate for Vice-President, got five votes in North Caro-

Complete official returns show that McKinley's plurality of the popular vote over Bryan was 593.261. The aggregate popular votes For McKinley and Hobart, Republicans

7.102.580. Bryan and Sewall, Democrats, 6,337.867. Bryan and Watson, Populist ticket, 171,452. Palmer and Buckner, National Democrats,

Levering and Johnson, Prohibitionists, 130, Bentley and Southgate, Silver Prohibition-Matchett and McGuire, Socialist Labor,

At the last previous Presidential election Cleveland and Stevenson, Democrats, received 277 Electoral votes; Harrison and Reed, Republicans, 145 votes, and Weaver and Field, Populists, 22 votes. Cleveland's plurality of the popular vote over Harrison was 380,070.

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# SECRET OF A BRASS TAG

Mystery of Hermann Radtke's Fate.

Bit of Metal Issued by the Chicago and North-Western Railroad for Baggage Sent to Council Bluffs in February, 1890, Found by a Sallor on an Alaskan Glacier in December, 1892-Vain Efforts Since to Trace the Owner.

Hermann Radtke was not satisfied. He had

that indefinable restless feeling scientifically

him forward, and without which there would condition, resulting so often in emigration to America, Radtke bethought himself of the far west and the milder climate of the Pacific slope. His friends had told him of the "Prairie Schooner" of years agone, when weeks were consumed in the long, tedious overland journey; but he had read of the improvements in travel following the advent of the "iron horse," and accordingly, after inquiry concerning the best route, he purchased a ticket via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line, paying only \$6.00 additional for a completely equipped double berth in one of the upholstered tourists sleeping cars which leaves Chicago every day in the year via the Chicago & North-Western Railway. He could have checked his baggage through to destination, but for some reason checked it to Council Bluffs, receiving Claim Check No. 17201-"and thereby hangs a tale."

The Chicago & North-Western general baggage office has an unsolved mystery—the secret of check No. 17201; or, what became of Hermann Radtke?

The matter has mystified the North-Western people during the last three years and more. It was revived by the recent turning up of a check from a desk drawer which was being cleared out.

In the spring of 1893 the general baggage office received from San Francisco an ordinary brass baggage check stamped as follows:

C.& N. W. Ry. 17201. Local.

which was written: "Found after thawing of snow on a glacier, December 6, 1892, on top of Coal Bluff. 69° 30' north latitude, Alaska, near P. S. W. Co. Station. Found by a sailor on U. S. Steamer

By the baggage checking system of the road t was easy to ascertain that the baggage had been checked by a man named Hermann Radtke, from Chicago, Ill., on February 12, 1890, to Council Bluffs, Iowa. At the latter station the baggage lay unclaimed until May 19, 1891, when it was brought to Chicago and sold at public auction for \$2.50. During all these years there has been nothing discovered to penetrate the mystery as to how the bit of brass came to be found away up in Uncle Sam's frigid northwestern territory.

What became of Hermann Radtke? Why lid he leave his effects behind at Council Bluffs and what was his fate? All these are the questions which the North-Western people have asked over and over again. Several times inquiries have been made at Chicago in the hope that the holder of check No. 17201 may have had relatives who could throw some light on Radtke's movements after he checked the trunk, but each effort bus proved futile.-The

Pioneer. Antagonizing the President. The War Veterans' Association, Allegheny, Pa., Thomas G. Semple, Secretary, has adopted resolutions strongly resenting President Cleveland's assertions regarding the frauds upon the pension-roll. Also denouncing the sham Civil Service Reform, and calling for its reversal when President McKinley enters office. Copies

and Representatives from Pennsylvania.

H. Clay Evans for the Cabinet.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In his recent letter to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNK, commending Hon. H. Clay Evans for a Cabinet portfolio, Comrade John Schade, 58th Ohio, expresses the sentiment not only of every true Republican and Union soldier in Tennessee, but he might have added that there are thousands of honorable Democrats and ex-rebel soldiers in the State who would be equally gratified to have Mr. Evans receive National recognition.

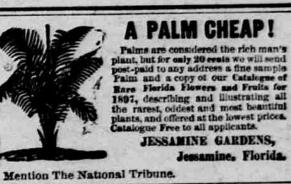
His selection as one of President McKinley's official family would be hailed with inwhose representatives cast 277 votes for him as a Vice-Presidential nominee in the St. Louis Convention, and who realize that such selection would be the most potent rebuke "THE SAME CANTEEN" CHARM. that could be given the ring scoundrels who counted him out of the gubernatorial office to which he was honestly and legally elected in 1894. It should be known to our comrades

throughout the land that there is a small coterie of political tricksters and buncoists in this State who are making a sneaking, cowardly fight in opposition to the appointment of Comrade Evans. A few of these are animated by a sectional feeling, and would, if they dared to, put a badge of inferiority on every Tennesseean of Northern birth who aspired to a political office, and they oppose Mr. Evans simply because he was born in another State. Others of the coterie are jealous of his popularity and influence, or are aware that he prevented them from squandering campaign funds for their own selfish or mercenary use. In fact the entire cabal is made up of men who are fit only for "treason, stratagem and spoils."

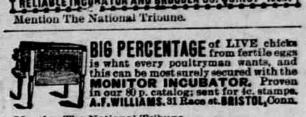
It is believed that Comrade McKinley has been made aware of the true inwardness of their opposition, and that he will not in the slightest degree be influenced by it .- H. C. WHITAKER, Co. A, 2d N. Y. Cav., Friends Station, Tenn.

Sweeping Pension Bill,

Gen. Charles W. Wood, of Worcester, Mass. National Commander of the Union Veterans' Union, has drafted a sweeping pension bill in accordance with the sentiments of the last Convention, when he was made Chairman of a committee for that purpose. The measure provides that any man who served in the army or navy during the period from 1861 to 1866 may have his name put on the pension-rolls, and that the rate of pension for uch service shall be \$12 a month for a man who has served one year or any fraction thereof not less than 90 days, with one cent additional for every month over a year. It is not necessary to prove any disability. This draft will be printed at once and sent to organizations of the Order throughout the country.









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WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE Report of Certificates Issued During the Week Ending Jan. 2, 1896.

Act June 27, 1890. 280 429 Army Invalid .. Army Invalid, act June 27, 1890 ... Army Widow, etc .... 175 21 Army Widow, etc., act June 27, 1890. Navy Invalid. 20 2 1 ... Navy Invalid, act June 27, 1890... Navy Widow, etc.......... Navy Widow, act June 27, 1890... Army Nurse ... 1812 Survivor. 1812 Widow..... Old War Invalid.... Old War Widow... Indian Wars Survivor Indian Wars Widow... Mexican War Survivor. Mexican War Widow.... Act June 27, 1890, with other claim

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present for any voteran. HOW TO ORDER A RING. Take an ordinary wooden match and out off a piece just right length to pass crosswise through a ring of the size wanted. This will give the inside diameter. Inclose tense satisfaction by millions of Americans | the piece of match in your letter, and from this measure we can fit your finger as well

as though you had tried the ring on. No. 120 is an old friend in new dress, which needs no introduction. It is a facsimile of an old canteen carried from Antietars to Appomattox. It is heavy rolled-gold plate, designed pecially for us. It is sent, postpaid, with THE NATIONAL TRIB UNE for one year, for \$1.60. Sent free as premium for a club of roun yearly subscribers.

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